

THE TRADE IN FLOUR

REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

Heavy Loss in Shipments to Central and South America—Wheat Exports Decrease in Quantity and Value—Costly Object Lesson to Farmers.

Have the kindness to give me whatever information you can regarding the loss of the South and Central American flour trade to the United States, with the extent of the loss in figures and the cause.—Benjamin K. Focht, Lewisburg, Pa.

We gladly comply with our correspondent's request, as our export trade in flour is of such importance to farmers, to mill owners and to transportation companies. Taking the six years from 1890 to 1895 in our shipments of flour to Central American states, to South American countries, to Cuba, Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo, it appears that our total exports of flour to all these countries increased from \$8,000,000 to \$11,648,539 in 1895. The treasury figures for 1895, however, show an extraordinary decrease in our total exports for the last fiscal year, \$7,287,646, being over \$4,300,000 less than we exported in 1894 to the same countries.

With Central American countries our flour exports have fallen off about 80 per cent since 1894; with Cuba and Puerto Rico they have decreased nearly one half within the year; to Brazil our shipments of flour decreased by nearly \$900,000 in 1895, and to all South American countries the loss exceeded \$1,150,000.

Coming down to a still later period, we find that our exports of wheat during the months of July and August, 1894 and 1895, were as follows:

BUSHELS OF WHEAT EXPORTED.			
	July.	August.	Total.
1894.....	5,557,070	8,540,645	14,104,615
1895.....	4,271,483	4,250,597	8,522,080
Loss in 1895.....	1,285,587	4,289,048	5,574,635

It seems that during the first two months of the current fiscal year we exported 5,557,000 bushels of wheat less than we exported during the corresponding months of the previous year, the money loss this year being \$2,744,642.

BARRELS OF FLOUR EXPORTED.			
	July.	August.	Total.
1894.....	1,136,321	1,460,448	2,596,769
1895.....	906,490	1,115,101	2,021,591
Loss in 1895.....	229,831	345,347	575,178

During the first two months of this fiscal year we sold in foreign markets 641,172 barrels of flour less than in the same period of 1894, this year's money loss being \$1,943,299 as against a loss of \$2,744,642 in our export trade of American wheat.

Comparing the money values of our wheat and flour exports for the first two months of each fiscal year we have briefly the following result:

TOTAL VALUES FOR TWO MONTHS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.
1894.....	\$8,589,455	\$9,429,600	\$18,019,055
1895.....	\$5,641,813	\$7,496,581	\$13,138,394
Total loss in 1895.....	\$2,947,642	\$1,933,019	\$4,880,661

It cannot be claimed that the Gorman tariff is a new thing. It had been in force a year at the close of last August, and there should surely have been time for us to reap some of that golden harvest that was promised us when the wall of protection was broken down and we were enabled to reach out into the markets of the world. Unfortunately, however, in the case of our wheat and flour export trade the only golden harvest has been a loss of \$4,880,661 in a couple of months as compared with trade transacted in the same commodities a year earlier, before there was any breach in the wall and before we could let ourselves out into the markets of the world, but yet while we still managed to get there.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

The lieutenant governor is quite correct when he says that "such recovery as we have made has been in spite of the Wilson bill and not because of it." The newspapers report increase of wages in some localities. This does not seem to be very general, and where wages have been advanced they have not yet as a rule touched the point where they stood at the beginning of 1893. The outlook in some places may be unusually promising, but that is not true, so far as I can judge, in central and western New York.

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BANNER OF PROTECTION.

Why the Cotton States Should Fling It to the Breese and Rally Around It.

The Manufacturers' Record, a good southern authority, says that the number of cotton mills projected in the south during the last three months, from June to August, inclusive, exceeds that of any similar period in the history of cotton mill building in that region. There were projected 77 mills, which will have an aggregate of over 300,000 spindles. These, with the new mills projected prior to May 31, will make an addition of 800,000 spindles to be added to the number now in operation in the south. "If these mills," says The Manufacturers' Record, "be all built, as indications promise, the aggregate investment will represent over \$15,000,000."

Now, we ask the people in the south, do they suppose that if the duties on cotton goods were swept away, capitalists, large or small, would invest \$15,000,000 in new cotton mills? We are sure they would not. Lancashire could undersell them in their own markets and the investment would not pay. In the face of such consideration southern politicians and journals clamor for that free trade policy which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would abolish cotton and woolen duties and raise revenue by imports on sugar, tea, coffee and the like. There should be a great southern uprising for protection.

Now that the south is coming to the front as a great manufacturing region, she should fling to the breeze the banner of protection and rally around it.

Not Open, but Wages Broken.

The feeling in Pennsylvania. The manufacturers of the country believe that the free trader has done his utmost, and that there can be no more successful assaults upon the protective system. This belief is becoming general, and is strongly entrenched in the fact that both houses of the national congress are Republican and will resist any effort to further assail the tariff laws.

From this condition, which all fair men must admit, the manufacturer is encouraged to reopen his mills which have been so long silent, and business enterprises of all kinds are encouraged for the same reason.

The feeling in Pennsylvania is general that Congress will remain Republican and that Quay, McKinley or Reed will be elected president, which will insure an era of prosperity by preserving the protective elements of the Wilson bill and re-enacting those portions of the McKinley law which seem necessary for our industries and laborers.

ISAAC B. BROWN, Deputy Secretary National Affairs, Harrisburg.

Lieutenant Governor Saxton Sensible. Lieutenant Governor Saxton made some good points in reply to an inquiry from the New York World. He said:

"We all know that owing to the result of last fall's election there can be no further movement in the direction of free trade for some time to come. The indications are that we have passed the lowest point and have made a little upward progress. But such recovery as we have made has been in spite of the Wilson bill and not because of it. The newspapers report increase of wages in some localities. This does not seem to be very general, and where wages have been advanced they have not yet as a rule touched the point where they stood at the beginning of 1893. The outlook in some places may be unusually promising, but that is not true, so far as I can judge, in central and western New York."

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Why Mutton Is Cheap. American sheep are still going to market in vast numbers. August, 1894, was known as virtually a panic month, so great was the rush of sheep into Chicago market; yet the report for August, 1895, shows an increase of 40,000 head over that of the corresponding month the preceding year, while an excess of 3,000 for the first week in September indicates that the haste to sell is still an uppermost feature. Under these conditions many western sheep men have sold out almost every 1, 2 or 3 year old sheep in their flocks, so that now their stock is at the point of certain deterioration.—Breeder's Gazette.

A Sensible Governor. Governor Morrill of Kansas says, "There is a genuine revival in business in Kansas, but it is due to the large crops rather than the Wilson tariff." The governor is right.

Are Always Patriots. Great expounders of protection to home industry, like Henry Clay, were not manufacturers nor interested particularly in factories. But they were patriots.

The Selfish Man. He who complains loudest of high prices because of the tariff is never in any hurry to reduce the prices of his own commodities.

THE BOND PROBLEM.

A NEW ISSUE TO BE POSTPONED UNTIL MIDWINTER.

What Treasury Officials Expect—Conditions Will Be Different From Those of Last February—Chance, However, That Business May Not Require an Issue.

The problem of issuing more bonds to maintain the gold reserve is considered at the treasury department to have been definitely postponed until midwinter. The present state of foreign exchange and the experience of previous years justify the belief that the tide of gold will be toward this country, or at any rate not away from it, until the close of December. If exports then set in in large amount and the gold reserve has not been substantially built up in the meantime, the problem of a bond issue will again become a pressing one.

There is a strong expectation, which cannot yet be said to have become a firm conviction, that the business situation may be so favorable that no new bond issue will be required. One of the moving causes of the export of gold during the summer was the steady pressure of the masses of idle paper currency issued under the legal tender laws and piled up in the New York bank reserves. The fact that the bank reserves in all the large commercial cities show a decided reduction, according to the latest reports to the comptroller, is an indication that the masses of idle money are being absorbed by the expansion of business and that this cause of gold exports has ceased to operate.

Gold imports are expected during the next few weeks, and while they may not be covered directly into the treasury it is believed that they will tend to increase the treasury reserve. The mere reduction of bank reserves is expected to bring gold into the treasury which is now held by interior banks in order to obtain currency. The gold is less easy to handle than notes and certificates and is likely to be unloaded by the banks as their margin of paper money is reduced.

If a bond issue becomes necessary to maintain the gold reserve, it will be made under very different conditions from those of last February. It will be made before the reserve has dropped materially below \$80,000,000, and the treasury will be in a position to obtain the favorable terms which the restoration of the public credit justifies. The former bond syndicate or any other purchasers will probably be willing to pay very near the market price of the new 4 per cents, which now hovers around 123. The government will no longer be at the mercy of any body of bidders for the bonds, as was the case last winter, when it was necessary to borrow the gold coin held in trust against outstanding gold certificates.

It is believed that an offer of the bonds for public bids, with some safeguard to prevent drawing gold from the treasury, would bring the yellow metal into the hands of the government from the interior banks, which now hold more than their usual share. It might easily happen that bids would be made which would enable the treasury to distribute some of the bonds at home and others abroad in such a way as to obtain a block of foreign gold in addition to what was obtained at home. An issue of only \$35,000,000, raising the aggregate issues since Feb. 1, 1894, to \$200,000,000, would swell the gold reserve to nearly \$150,000,000, in the condition in which it will probably be found on Jan. 1, and would put the treasury in a strong position to treat with the New York banks for the resumption of gold payments through the clearing house.

This is a step which the treasury officials have long been anxious to see taken and which would establish a healthy flow of gold back and forth through the channels of circulation in New York. Assurances have been given that the leaders of the bond syndicate will exert their influence to secure the resumption of gold payments when they are convinced that the time is appropriate. They do not think it advisable to make the effort while the gold reserve is below \$100,000,000, and the New York banks are not overstocked with gold.

If the gold reserve should be restored to \$125,000,000 or more, it would be in a position to suffer occasional adverse balances at the clearing house without danger, and the treasury would possess a degree of strength which would be a pledge to the banks that gold payments were to be maintained and that it was not necessary to accumulate gold.—Washington Star.

Remington Has Returned.

Frederic Remington, the artist, has just returned from the deepest part of what the Canadians call "the bush"—the woods of British America. He lived upon trout and partridges till he thought that if he could get a beefsteak he would prefer it to a happy immortality. He has been canoeing on the Ottawa and its tributaries for weeks and has developed a pair of arms that do not compare with piano legs, because piano legs are apt to be smaller and softer than the appendages he carries in his coat sleeves.—New York Sun.

Enormous Potato Crop. A farmer in eastern Pennsylvania has harvested 8,000 bushels of potatoes on 32 acres of land, and his brother's crop on 20 acres is 4,800 bushels. The United States this year will omit its usual large importation of potatoes, as the crop throughout the country is enormous.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cannon at a Discount. Herr Krupp is going to reduce wages because he cannot sell enough cannon. This is another proof that the European correspondent who has been enthusiastically talking about the threatening warcloud every day for months needs a dose of physic.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sign of the Times. The chrysanthemum is coming. Down in front!—Boston Herald.

THE NILE OF THE NORTH.

A River Five Hundred Miles Long Discovered in the Province of Quebec.

Professor Bell of the Canadian geological survey, who returned to Ottawa recently, reports having discovered a large river in the province of Quebec. Shortly after his party crossed the Height of Lad they followed an unknown river which gradually widened until it assumed great size. They followed this river to James bay. The river had three large branches, one of which has its source north of Three Rivers, another in the Lake St. John region, and the third near Lake Mistassini.

This new river, for which the Indians have no name, is much larger than the Ottawa, and Dr. Bell affirms it to be the sixth of the great rivers of the world. Its average width is considerably more than a mile. It flows through a level, clay country, is very deep and may be called a new Nile of the north. It is 500 miles long, and great stretches would be navigable for steamers. Toward James bay there are successions of great rapids.

The banks are heavily wooded with pine, spruce, tamarack, balsam and white birch.—New York World.

MIDCONTINENT EXPOSITION.

Indiana Making Preparations For a Grand Centennial.

Indiana is taking steps to hold a mid-continent exposition in the year 1900 as a centennial celebration of the organization of Indiana as a territory of the United States, embracing at that time all the northwest beyond Ohio. The territory was born July 4, 1800, and General W. H. Harrison, the later president, was its governor for the next 11 years. The state was admitted in 1816.

Indiana may well take steps to advertise itself more vigorously. In spite of its quiet ways it is sixth among the American commonwealths in population, and the elements that have made it great ought to be better known to the world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Sad Story.

The execution in Chicago recently of a young man of 27 years, who began his career of crime at the age of 9 and has been under sentence no less than 100 times in his short life, is a striking and painful example of the force of environment. He was the child of a drunkard and had nothing but evil influences about him from the start. He is said not to have had abnormally vicious tendencies, but simply to have drifted from one offense to another until murder completed his round of crime and gave the state an opportunity to rid itself of a life which he had not succeeded in saving. Such careers are warnings to every community. Butch Lyons was the pupil of the streets and the jails.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Great Project.

A. C. Calhoun addressed the Liverpool chamber of commerce recently on the position and prospects of the Nicaragua canal. In the course of his remarks he said that he regarded it as indisputably the best of the interoceanic canal projects, and he estimated that by 1905, assuming that the canal should be commenced in 1896, 7,000,000 tons of goods would pass through. This would bring Japan, China and Australia nearer to the Atlantic cities of the United States than they are now to England. The benefit of the canal to America would be infinitely more than it would be to Europe.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Billville Banner.

We shot the chute at the great exposition, but it didn't scare us a bit, as we were about "half shot" when we started. It's the biggest show we ever saw, and we are fully convinced that the Billville county fair can't hold half a candle to it.

We are spending the exposition with our relations in Atlanta. They wrote to say that they were full, but after they got a glimpse of us they decided that they were not half as "full" as we were.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Well Known Book.

In a letter declining to be candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, published recently, Judge Gaynor referred to "a little book claimed and read by every denomination of Christians, which has done more for mankind than all the men who ever held public office." There has been a good deal of speculation as to what book he referred to, and Judge Gaynor himself has finally thrown further light on the subject by stating that he had in mind the "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis.—Boston Herald.

A Chance For an American Queen.

The following advertisement appeared recently in a New York paper. Here's a chance for an American heiress to devote her money to repaving the fortunes of an English family:

"An earl's brother, titled the honorable, visiting America, wishes to meet talented young heiress, with view to matrimony and to establish recognition of title."

Among the Lunatics. Another lunatic has sought entrance to the White House. There are others—holding back until 1896.—New York Mail and Express.

LORD SACKVILLE-WEST.

Lord Sackville published his pamphlet at leisure and probably repented in haste.—Chicago Tribune.

In the case of Sackville-West it seems that indignation deferred maketh the logic wabble.—Chicago Times-Herald.

We may as well go ahead and call the roll of the men who saved Sir Sackville West's life.—Washington Post.

PISO'S CURE FOR

DAUCHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore the hair to its youthful color. Use soap and water and hair falling out, and \$1.00 per bottle.

THINACURA

FOR THIN PEOPLE.

Are you thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of the food, securing the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make this face plump and round out the figure. They are sold everywhere.

STANDARD REMEDY for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free. [1895] THE THINACURA CO., 949 Broadway, New York.

PATENT'S

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Consultations strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical inventions sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and are secured by the best legal talent. The building edition monthly, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Write for particulars to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 1ST, 1894.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

Atlantic Express	3 50 a m
Mail	7 35 a m
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation	7 10 p m
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation	8 35 p m

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

Chicago Night Express	2 42 a m
Kalamazoo & Chicago Accommodation	6 50 a m
Mail	1 34 p m
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation	3 35 p m
Fast Western Express	5 21 p m

*Stop only for passengers to get on and off.

O. W. DUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

L. WALDORF, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DRAIN LITIGATION.—Notice is hereby given, that I, George Mutchler, County Drain Commissioner of the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1895, at the corner of section 31 in the township of Pine Grove, in the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, proceeded to receive bids for the construction of a certain drain known and designated as "Brandywine Lake Drain," located and established in the said township of Pine Grove, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing in chain and 75 links east of the center of a 1/4 section 31, thence n 81 degrees e 1 chain and 1 link; thence s 33 degrees 20 minutes e to chain and 1 link; thence s 81 degrees e 3 chains and 15 links to east line section 31; thence north along section line to section corner, to chain; thence east on south line section 31 twenty-one chains and 52 links; thence n 36 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain and 25 links to Brandywine lake.

Said bid will be let by sections. The section at the outlet of the drain will let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream, in accordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said drain, to which reference may be had by all parties interested, and the same to be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum then and there to be fixed by me, reserving to myself the right to reject any and all bids, and the terms of payment thereof, shall be announced at the time and place of letting.

Notice is further given, that the time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I, the drain commissioner aforesaid, may adjourn the same, the contractor for the county of Van Buren, within the "Brandywine Lake Drain Special Assessment District," will be subject to review.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county, at the County Jail, in the township of Pine Grove, in the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.

Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.

GEORGE MUTCHLER, County Drain Commissioner of the County of Van Buren.

[1895]

EXECUTION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the County of Van Buren and State of Michigan, bearing date the 23d day of September, A. D. 1895, and to me directed and delivered, wherein the Citizen's State Bank of South Haven is plaintiff and William H. Payne and W. H. Burdick are defendants, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of W. H. Burdick in and to the following described estate, viz: Lot No. seven (7) in block No. thirteen (13) in Dymally & Woodman's addition to the village of South Haven in said county and state, all of which said land I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, that being the place of holding the circuit court for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on Saturday, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, Oct. 11, 1895.

EMMETT E. THOMAS, Deputy Sheriff.

[1895]

PROBATE ORDER.

County of Van Buren, ss.—At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Thursday, the 17th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Adaline Mutchler, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edith A. Smith, praying for reasons therein set forth, the administration of said estate may be granted to H. P. Waters, or some other suitable person.

It is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, Oct. 11, 1895.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

[1895]

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of July, A. D. 1894, made and executed by Clark W. Reynolds and Edith Reynolds, his wife, of Van Buren county and state of Michigan, to Albert Harrison of the same place, which said mortgage was, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1895, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, by the said register duly recorded in Liber 48 of mortgages, on page 149 and 150.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof in any day when the same is made payable as therein expressed, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of ninety (90) days, then and thereupon the principal sum and all interest thereon to be due and payable immediately, and whereas, one hundred three dollars and thirty-six cents (\$103.36) of the interest on said principal sum became due and payable on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1895, a portion of which said sum is still due, unpaid and in arrears, and more than ninety (90) days have elapsed since the same became due, unpaid and in arrears; Therefore, I, the said Albert Harrison, have elected to declare in and to the said mortgage, by this notice the sum of sixteen hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents (\$1,688.96), and so suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof; notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained in the statute in that behalf made and provided, I shall, on Saturday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said County of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, and all legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) covenanted for in said mortgage, and the costs of sale.